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20 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario M5C 2N8
Tel: (416) 362-5211
Toll free: 1-800-387-2689
Fax: (416) 362-6161
Email: info@micromedia.on.ca

HEALTH SERVICES RESTRUCTURING COMMISSION

Rural and Northern Hospital Networks

Network 13 Northeast

March 1999

This report describes the Health Services Restructuring Commission's (HSRC) intended approach for rural network formation in the Northeast.

Muriel Parent is the lead commissioner of this review.

The hospitals considered in this review are:

Anson General	Iroquois Falls
Lady Minto	Cochrane
Bingham Memorial	Matheson
Smooth Rock Falls	Smooth Rock Falls
Sensenbrenner	Kapuskasing
Notre Dame	Hearst
Kirkland & District	Kirkland Lake
Chapleau Health Services	Chapleau
Timmins & District	Timmins
James Bay General	Moosonee
Weeneebayko Health Ahtuskaywin	Moose Factory

The structure of this report is as follows:

Section A **Introduction and Background**
Identifies the special issues related to the provision of health care in rural and northern communities and the HSRC principles for restructuring in these communities.

Section B **Community Overview and Report on Progress to Date**
Provides an overview of the community and the progress made to date in restructuring health services.

Section C **HSRC Approach to Restructuring in Rural and Northern Communities**
Describes the process for network formation and the responses received from the community regarding the proposed networks.

Section D **Network Goals, Objectives and Tasks (Terms of Reference)**
Provides an overview of the goals and objectives of the network participants. The tasks required to meet these goals and objectives and options to facilitate decision making are included.

Section E **HSRC Conclusions**

Appendices:

1. **Network Map**
2. **List of Rural and Northern Networks**
3. **Excerpts from *Examples of Excellence in Primary Care*, Ontario College of Family Physicians**
4. **Organization Models and Definitions**
5. **Network Plan Report Template**

Section A: Introduction and Background

HSRC Mandate and Terms of Reference

The HSRC, established in the spring of 1996, is an independent body operating at arm's-length from the government. The Commission's four-year mandate consists of three specific and closely related components:

- To make binding decisions to restructure Ontario's public hospitals;
- To provide advice to the Minister of Health about which health services will require reinvestment as a result of changes to the hospital system and changing needs of the population; and
- To make recommendations to the Minister of Health on restructuring other components of the health care system leading to creation of a genuine, integrated health services system.

During the first two and a half years, the HSRC concentrated its attention on three primary objectives:

1. The creation of a working hypothesis – a vision of the health services system describing what Ontario needs to meet the challenges of the early 21st century.[1]
2. Restructuring hospitals in larger, primarily urban, communities.
3. The establishment of planning guidelines to support recommendations made to the Minister of Health on reinvestments required to support restructuring of acute care facilities namely, home care, long term care, rehabilitation, mental health, and sub-acute care.[2]

Rural and Northern Hospital Review

In June 1998, the HSRC began the phase of its work related to restructuring hospitals in rural and northern parts of the province. The HSRC's overall goal for restructuring hospitals in rural and northern communities remains the same as for urban communities: to ensure that each of the networks will provide optimum accessibility to the highest possible

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1 *A Vision of Ontario's Health Services System*. Health Services Restructuring Commission, Toronto. January 1997. The vision included a description of the desirable characteristics and overall structure of Ontario's health services system. The vision document was released as a working hypothesis and is being used by the HSRC as the basis for further developing a policy framework and for making recommendations to the Minister of Health on the steps and strategies required to proceed from vision to actual system-building.

2 *Change and Transition: Planning Guidelines and Implementation Strategies for Home Care, Long term Care, Mental Health, Rehabilitation, and Sub-acute Care*. 1998. Health Services Restructuring Commission.

quality of hospital based services for the population served in the most cost-effective way. However, from the beginning of its mandate, the HSRC acknowledged there are particular challenges and conditions in rural and northern communities. The HSRC recognized that the methods and procedures developed for restructuring in urban areas would not be suitable for rural and northern hospitals.

The HSRC's approach to restructuring rural and northern hospitals builds on its understanding of rural and northern issues as well as the policy guidelines established by the Ministry of Health in *The Rural and Northern Health Care Framework* [3].

The HSRC developed a number of underlying assumptions at the outset of its review of rural/northern communities. These include the following:

- *Ontario's rural and northern hospitals should be networked, or formally linked with one another. Member hospitals in each network will collaborate and provide one another with mutual support and enable the coordination of services at the planning, operational and strategic level.*
- *Each network is to contain a secondary care, referral hospital (referred to as 'C' hospitals in the MoH Rural and Northern Health Care Framework.)*
- *The primary goal of the HSRC's approach to rural and northern hospitals is to ensure that each of the networks will provide optimum accessibility to the highest possible quality of hospital-based services in the most cost-effective manner for the population in all communities served by the member hospitals.*
- *Hospital closures in rural and northern communities are neither desirable nor feasible. However, there are savings that can be derived through clinical and administrative efficiencies that can be redirected to the maintenance and, where possible, enhancement of patient care programs and services.*

The HSRC is approaching the creation of hospital networks in rural/northern Ontario through a two stage process:

Stage 1

- Confirm network membership
- Formalize linkage(s) between rural hospitals [within each network] and their major secondary referral hospital.
- Articulate tasks to be achieved by the networks as part of stage 2 activities

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3 Ministry of Health [1997]. The *Rural and Northern Health Care Framework* uses the term regional to describe a system of "networks" or clusters" called Rural and Northern Health Care Networks. It is through these networks that hospitals will be formally linked. As stated in the framework hospitals within about 40 kilometres of each other will be expected to form clusters (networks) with shared administrative, support and clinical functions as well as explore opportunities for common governance. If a hospital cluster is more than about 40 kilometres away from a full service emergency hospital, at least one of the hospitals within the network will have enough secondary resources to provide Level B emergency services with the remainder providing Level A access, triage and transportation.

Stage 2

- Networked hospitals will work together to carry out the objectives and terms of reference/ tasks set by the HSRC. Implementation plans and progress reports are to be submitted to the HSRC no later than September 20, 1999.

Characteristics of Rural and Northern Hospitals

The HSRC's analysis of rural and northern hospitals revealed common characteristics. These characteristics point to the need for an approach to restructuring in rural and northern hospitals that is tailored to these hospitals.

Role of Rural and Northern Hospitals

Hospitals in rural and northern areas play an essential role in the provision of health care to residents in these communities. Rural and northern hospitals often provide the only access to acute care, emergency services and specialty services in the community. They may be the only source of diagnosis and after-hours health care. Because many provide supervised care on a 24 hour basis, they often provide primary health care services as well as performing an important social services role normally provided by a variety of other organizations in urban communities. As a result, residents in rural and northern areas maintain a particularly strong identification with, and loyalty to, their local hospital. The HSRC recognizes the importance of rural and northern hospitals in the provision of health care in these communities. It is anticipated that the formation of networks, whose members will plan for the health care needs of the region as a whole, will facilitate access to high quality primary and secondary services.

Access to Services

Ensuring access to health services in rural and northern communities presents particular challenges. The low population density common to many of these communities, means that the variety of services that are available in urban areas are found only in regional centres located distant to local communities. Many rural areas lack public transportation systems which creates challenges concerning access to health care services. Ensuring access to services such as emergency health care, obstetrics, surgery, and mental health, and regional programs provided at tertiary or secondary referral centres is an issue of on-going concern in these communities. Access to follow-up services is also a problem. Distances can restrict the availability of follow-up services in the home and/or the ability of the patient to return to the providing institution for follow-up care.

Low Patient Volumes

The low population density characteristic of many rural and northern communities contributes to low patient volumes for hospitals and other health care providers, making the provision of quality, affordable and accessible care a challenge. Providing services that

achieve a balance between quality and accessibility requires careful planning and collaboration among all health care providers in the region.

In addition the relatively small size of health care organizations in rural and northern communities leads to high fixed operating costs in relation to the overall budget. It is anticipated that networks of hospitals that plan and provide services for a region will enhance the ability of the network members to realize some economies of scale.

Recruitment and Retention of Providers

The shortage of physicians and other health professionals is an on-going challenge in rural and northern areas. The longstanding difficulties in recruiting and retaining sufficient physicians and other health professionals has been well documented in a recent report jointly published by the Society of Rural Physicians of Canada and the Professional Association of Interns and Residents of Ontario. This report, *From Education to Sustainability*[4] outlines some of the historic reasons for the difficulties in recruitment and retention and provides a set of recommendations to address the problem.

Two of the challenges encountered by physicians and other health professionals working in remote parts of the province relate to difficulties in accessing educational resources and limited opportunities to confer with colleagues. Telemedicine and other forms of technologies are opening up possibilities to address these challenges. Innovations such as computerized patient records, decision support systems, community health information networks and other technologies should reduce the sense of isolation of health professionals and can also affect the cost, quality and accessibility of health care.

Conclusion

The development of networks of hospitals that will plan for the needs of the residents of a district, including the location and scope of services required, will provide some solutions to the challenges presented by the particular characteristics of rural and northern communities.

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[4] The Society of Rural Physicians of Canada and the Professional Association of Interns and Residents of Ontario, *From Education to Sustainability: A Blueprint for Addressing Physician Recruitment and Retention in Rural and Remote Ontario*, December 1998.

Section B: Community Overview and Report on Progress to Date

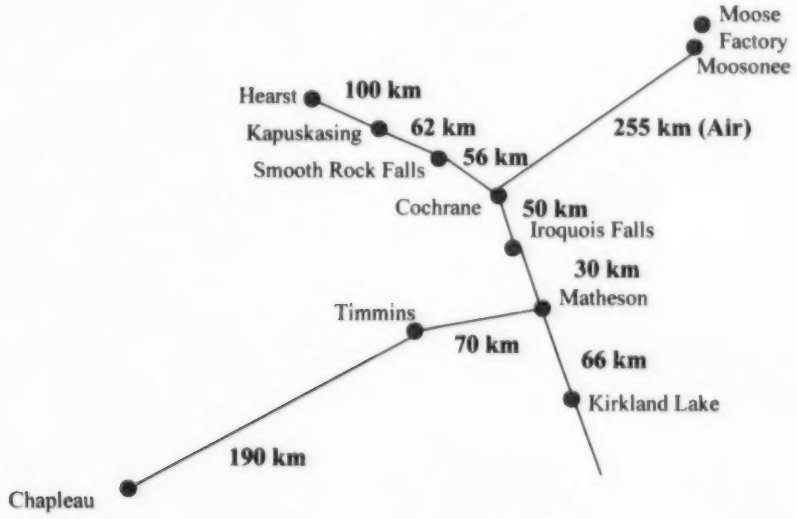
Community Profile

In its July 1998 letter to hospitals, the HSRC identified the following hospitals as members of the Northeast network:

Anson General (Iroquois Falls)
Bingham Memorial (Matheson)
Sensenbrenner (Kapuskasing)
Kirkland & District,(Kirkland Lake)
Timmins & District (Timmins)
Weeneebayko Health Ahtuskaywin (Moose Factory)
Lady Minto (Cochrane)
Smooth Rock Falls (Smooth Rock)
Notre Dame (Hearst)
Chapleau Health Services (Chapleau)
James Bay General (Moosonee)

The network comprising the hospitals in the Northeast covers an area in excess of 150,000 km^2 and extends from Kirkland Lake in the south, the Quebec border to the east, Chapleau to the west and up the James Bay coast to the north. Distances across the network are considerable and are outlined in the figure below.

Figure 1: Proximity of Network Hospitals



The population of the network is approximately 160,000 people and has a mix of francophone and aboriginal populations. The 1996 Census shows that the area has a higher than average rate of unemployment and lower than the provincial average education levels.

Overview of Hospital Services in the Northeast

The Northeast network has a number of characteristics amongst the proposed members. In addition to ten provincial hospitals there is a federal hospital located on Moose Factory Island which provides services up the James Bay coast. Furthermore, James Bay General in Moosonee also provides services along the western James Bay coast. Within the area, Timmins and District General Hospital has been identified as the secondary level hospital in the network. Tertiary care is provided by the Sudbury Regional Hospital.

Local Initiatives

There has been some activity amongst network hospitals in planning for both the rationalization and coordination of services. For example, amongst the MIC (Matheson, Iroquois Falls, Cochrane) group of hospitals (Bingham Memorial, Matheson; Anson General, Iroquois Falls and Lady Minto Hospital, Cochrane) arrangements have been developed whereby administrative, finance, information systems, human resources education and employee health services are shared amongst the three hospitals through a legally established partnership.

To the north, discussions have been held between James Bay General Hospital in Moosonee and Weeneebayko Health Ahtuskaywin, Moose Factory around the amalgamation of the two. This is somewhat unusual within the network as Weeneebayko is a federal hospital and James Bay General is a provincial public hospital.

The Timmins and District Hospital has been involved in a telemedicine initiative to link northern hospitals with Sunnybrook and Women's College Health Sciences Centre in Toronto. This initiative's objectives are to improve access to specialty care in the north, reduce costs associated with travel and to increase educational opportunities for northern health professionals.

Section C: HSRC Approach to Restructuring in Rural and Northern Communities

The HSRC began its work in rural and northern communities by identifying networks of hospitals. The concept of networks was defined in the Ministry of Health's *Rural and Northern Health Care Framework* policy. Networks were identified as a mechanism for addressing some of the common issues regarding access, quality and affordability in rural and northern communities. The first step for the HSRC was to establish the membership of each network.

In June 1998 the Commission sent letters to all hospitals affected by the Ministry's *Rural and Northern Health Care Framework* suggesting who their network partners should be. The HSRC based its development of the proposed networks on an analysis that considered: where patients live; where patients use local services and where they are referred when they need access to secondary and tertiary services; as well as formal relationships among hospitals. The HSRC also held information sessions for hospitals and district health councils to discuss further the HSRC's proposed process.

A total of 18 networks was proposed (See Appendix 2), each including at least one secondary referral hospital. Members of each network were asked to provide their perspectives on a number of issues. Firstly, with respect to the proposed membership, the HSRC asked:

- *Is the membership appropriate – are the right hospitals included?*
- *If not, what hospitals should be added or included in another network?*
- *How should the DHC contribute to network development?*
- *Should referral centres used by the population served within each network be included?*

Secondly, with respect to organization of the network; that is, its policy- and decision-making capacity, the HSRC asked:

- *How should the network operate?*
- *What governance structure(s) make(s) the most sense?*
- *How will the proposed governance structure contribute to broader service integration that will be considered as part of Stage Two?*

For the most part, there was consensus concerning the proposed membership of the networks. It was also evident that a number of networks were relatively advanced in collaborative activities while others had begun a process to achieve better planning and coordination of service delivery at the local level. A common theme emerging from the initial feedback from many of the networks was a request for more time to develop or enhance their network relationships and the structures by which the members would link with each other.

Overview of Responses

In response to the invitation to provide responses, the HSRC received five responses from the Northeast Network. The hospitals provided submissions either jointly or individually as did the DHC.

Membership

The major points regarding network membership included:

- Weenebayko, as a federal hospital, should not be included in the Network.
- James Bay General was currently in amalgamation discussions with Weenebayko and did not feel that membership in the network at this time would be appropriate.
- Chapleau Health Services should be a member of Network 11 (Sudbury Area) rather than with Network 13 as linkages with the regional centre were felt to be more important than linkages with Timmins and District.
- Most think that the proposed network membership is appropriate.
- The membership of the network was rather large in numbers.
- The District Health Council should be involved in the Stage 2 work of the network.
- Other agencies such as CCAC, LTC and Mental Health should join the network as soon as possible.
- Information technology linkages to the secondary centre are prohibitively expensive for the rural hospitals due to the compatibility requirements of the hardware and software.

Relationships and Linkages

Hospitals were invited to provide feedback on what organizational linkages and decision-making structures should guide the members of the network in their relationship with each other.

The points raised regarding linkages included:

- Both James Bay General and Weeneebayko acknowledge that amalgamation of the two would allow them both to enhance care provided and to reduce costs.
- The two James Bay facilities provide a broad range of services to a large aboriginal population along the James Bay coast.
- Given the number of members in the network some degree of clustering/amalgamation is necessary to pare down the number of participants.
- Bingham, Anson and Lady Minto have undertaken a certain degree of consolidation of services amongst the three hospitals.
- A Joint Executive Committee (JEC) with planning responsibility is the option put forward by most.
- Given the number of members there was acknowledgment that the size of the JEC would make completion of the tasks before the network difficult.

Section D: Network Goals, Objectives and Tasks

The HSRC supports the concept of networks of hospitals to ensure that high quality health care is provided in an accessible and affordable manner in rural and northern communities. The network's challenge is to identify a governance structure that will support collective decision-making among the member hospitals in order to achieve restructuring within the areas served.

The responses from networks have been reviewed by the HSRC. In some cases on-site meetings have been held with network representatives. As a result of the feedback received, and reports on the status of activities voluntarily underway, the HSRC has made modifications to its original approach.

The HSRC will confirm the membership of each network and establish its overall goals and terms of reference. The Commission has developed goals and terms of reference taking into consideration the MoH *Rural and Northern Health Care Framework* and the progress that has been achieved voluntarily by some networks. The specific tasks of the networks have been identified but determining how these tasks will be completed will be the responsibility of each network.

The next step is for each network of hospitals to develop more detailed plans that address specific tasks that put the network in place. Therefore the HSRC is requesting that hospitals in each network develop implementation plans that address the type of relationship among the network members. This plan will outline organizational linkages that the members have developed in the short term plus long term structures and time frames that are envisioned. An outline of the progress made to date in implementing the short term and long term structures for the network is requested. The plans will also include strategies to share administrative, support and clinical services where appropriate, and to determine the roles, and scope of programs, of each of the hospitals in the network.

These plans are to be submitted to the Health Services Restructuring Commission no later than September 20, 1999. A template to be used in submitting the plans has been developed and is attached in the appendices. The HSRC will then review the plans in the context of the objectives and tasks to be completed and follow-up accordingly. It is recognized that some networks may want the HSRC to review their plans prior to September 20, 1999.

The specific goals and tasks for the network are outlined below.

Network Goals

⇒ To improve access to services for the population served by the network
⇒ To enhance the quality of services provided to the local population by the network hospitals
⇒ To optimize planning and decision-making by the network.

These goals can be accomplished by undertaking the following tasks:

Network Tasks (Terms of Reference)

1. To ensure that appropriate organizational processes and structures are in place to facilitate further development of the network (ie sizing, siting, sharing, rationalizing services provision). This process is to include sizing and siting of:

   - *Acute Services:*
     - Secondary Referral Hospitals: The Ministry of Health and the secondary referral hospitals will work together to apply the HSRC benchmarks to these hospital(s) and determine the configuration of services, where required, through the MoH Operating Plan process
     - Rural Hospitals: The network will apply the Ministry of Health/Ontario Hospital Association benchmarks for rural hospitals [5]

   - *Non-acute Hospital Services*:
     - The MoH will work with the networks to apply the HSRC's[6] benchmarks and to estimate the sizing, siting and reinvestments required for non-acute services.

2. To explore mechanisms that will foster greater collaboration and linkages between hospitals in the network with a focus on benefits that can be derived from:

   - Sharing of administrative services,
   - Sharing of support services,
   - Establishing stronger clinical linkages and service clusters. This should include but is not limited to:
     - Developing standardized approaches to assess the quality of service provided (including practice guidelines/clinical protocols),
     - Establishing common methods to improve utilization,
     - Developing common credentialling,
     - Providing peer review among the network's members,
   - Developing a common strategic plan that will guide the development of an operational plan to serve the needs of the network and help guide clinical, operation, and financial decisions.

3. To clarify linkages and expectations between network participants with a focus on ensuring access to services at secondary referral centres.

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5 *Rural and Northern Health: Parameters and Benchmarks* Report of the Joint Committee of the Ministry of Health and the Ontario Hospital Association, July 1998.

6 *Change and Transition* Planning Guidelines and Implementation Strategies for Home Care, Long Term Care, Mental Health, Rehabilitation and Sub-acute Care

7 *Change and Transition* Planning Guidelines and Implementation Strategies for Home Care, Long Term Care, Mental Health, Rehabilitation and Sub-acute Care

4. To identify linkages with regional referral centres and ensure access to tertiary/quaternary services.

5. To develop strategies to address common or shared human resource issues.

6. To develop strategies to address medical staff and other health professional recruitment and retention strategies.

7. To explore mechanisms for shared or common health information systems.

8. To explore opportunities that may exist within the network to:

   - Establish multi-disciplinary group practice work teams within the hospital or other locations in the network.[8]
   - Enhance training/educational opportunities for the education of health professionals.
   - Initiate telemedicine/telecommunication initiatives that will support the needs of the network.
   - Develop stronger partnerships with other health providers and organizations in the network to provide a better continuum of care (i.e., patient centered approach).

Network Options to Facilitate Decision-Making

It is expected that the proposed goals and tasks for the network can be achieved through a variety of organizational arrangements. A number of options can be considered to promote greater integration and/or linkages and coordination between and among network hospitals. These options range from organizational models that build upon the status quo to a complete change in organizational arrangements. (See Appendix 4).

Some of the key issues that the network should consider when finalizing the linkages among network members and developing plans for implementation include:

1. **Potential for facilitating decision-making relevant to the Network that will lead to:**
   a) improved quality (i.e. critical mass and clinical coherence)
   b) improved access/accessibility (i.e. population need, service requirements, proximity, patient transfer, tertiary specialized programs)
   c) information sharing
   d) improved efficiency/affordability (i.e., clinical or administrative efficiency, restructuring savings support services consolidation, reduced overhead costs/better technology)
   e) better long term planning and evaluation

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[8] See Appendix 3 excerpt from *Examples of Excellence in Primary Care,* Ontario College of Family Physicians

f) improved human resource (HR) planning (i.e., allow for network-wide HR planning, recruitment and retention of medical staff)
g) supporting further (vertical) integration/coordination

2. **Ability to implement the option including consideration of:**
   a) past record of co-operation between/among hospitals (i.e., previous progress in moving restructuring forward)
   b) consistency/compatibility with other advancements achieved to date (i.e., consideration of vertical linkages and/or other partnerships established)
   c) number of sites
   d) degree of consistency with locally-developed solution (vs. imposed solution)
   e) acceptability based on the consistency of mission, values (including denominational) and principles of the parties

3. **Manageability of decision-making process.**

4. **Geography/population considerations.**

   (i.e., proximity, shared service areas, population characteristics, indicators of health status)

5. **Patient pattern considerations.**

Conclusion

Analysis of the particular characteristics of the network and the above factors will enable the network to select organizational structures that will ensure that the goals for accessible, high quality and affordable health care are met.

Section E: HSRC Conclusions

The HSRC reviewed information received on the proposed membership of the Northeast Network (Network #13) and concluded the following:

- Weeneebayko and James Bay General should not be members of the network at this time.
- Weeneebayko Health Ahtuskaywin, Moose Factory and James Bay General Hospital, Moosonee are encouraged to move toward amalgamation and the devolution of federal authority to a local board of governors.
- The Ministry of Health should undertake a process to facilitate the above changes.
- There was a request by Chapleau Health Services to be included in the Sudbury area network. Upon review of referral pattern information, the data do not support Chapleau's request to be included in the Sudbury area network. Referrals have been, and continue to be, primarily focused on Timmins, the secondary referral centre in Network #13. For this reason, the HSRC has determined that Chapleau is more appropriately a member of the Northeast network.
- The network should investigate the issue of access to information technology and develop mechanisms to eliminate barriers and provide access by the smaller hospitals in the network.
- The District Health Council should be involved in the planning the development of the network.
- The network should consider the involvement of the CCAC in its activities.

The HSRC therefore concludes that the membership of the Northeast Network (Network #13) should consist of the following:

Anson General (Iroquois Falls)
Bingham Memorial (Matheson)
Sensenbrenner (Kapuskasing)
Kirkland & District (Kirkland Lake)
Timmins & District (Secondary Centre)
Lady Minto (Cochrane)
Smooth Rock Falls (Smooth Rock Falls)
Notre Dame (Hearst)
Chapleau Health Services (Chapleau)

The HSRC expects that the Northeast Network, No. 13 will develop and submit a plan to the HSRC by September 20, 1999. This plan will include the following:

- A statement of vision, mission and core values of the network.
- The configuration of programs across sites and siting of non-acute services using planning guidelines.
- Strategies for health professional recruitment and retention.
- Medical human resource planning and recruitment and retention strategies.
- Coordinated and collaborative strategies for delivery of hospital services across the broad community
- The clinical linkages (services and referral mechanisms) with secondary referral hospital(s) that have been established.

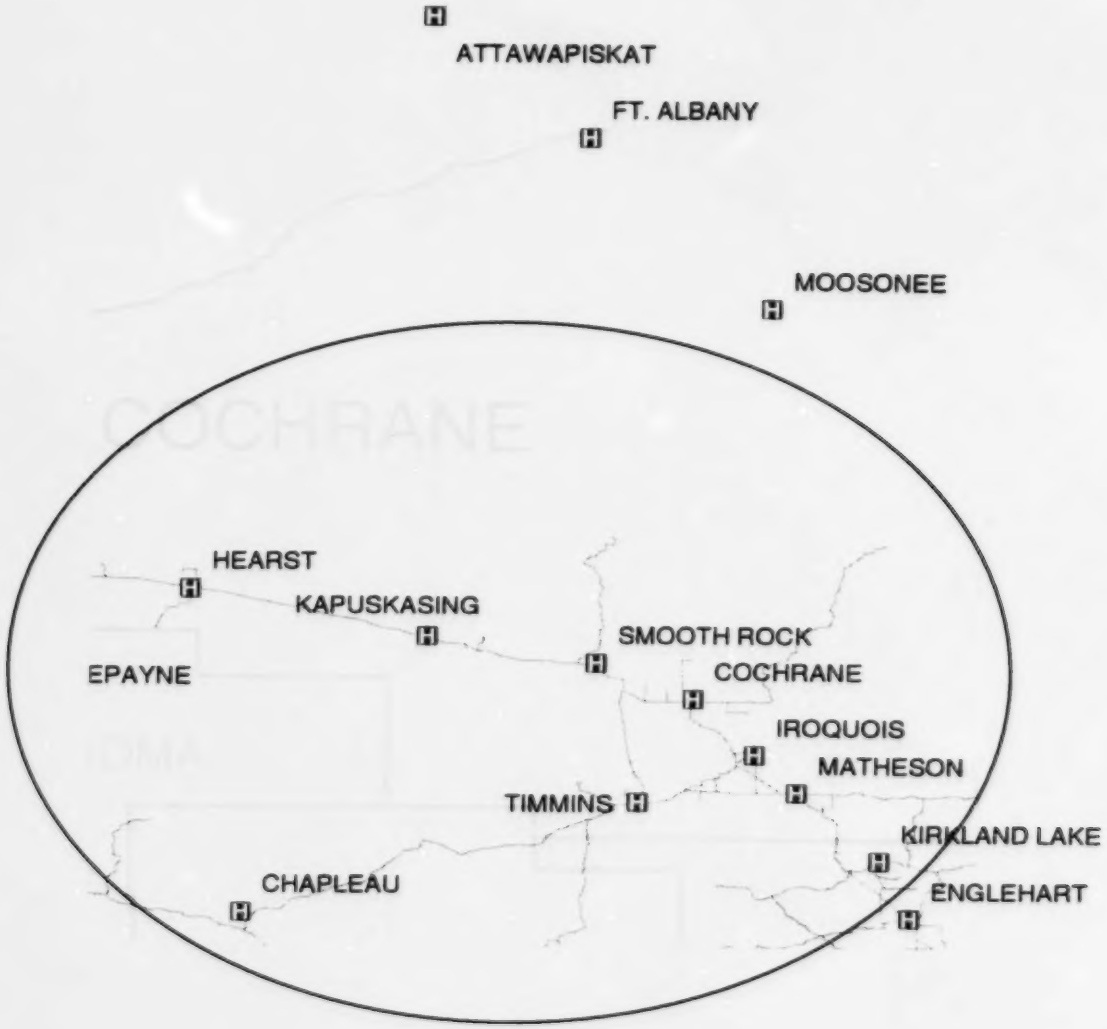
- Strategies for consolidation and sharing of administrative and support services across sites.
- Mechanisms to inform the communities served on all program and service changes.
- Mechanisms to monitor quality and access.
- A plan for implementing a common or shared information system.
- Strategies for the identification of specific issues relating to the practice of medicine in a rural community and a plan to address the identified issues.
- A dispute resolution mechanism that the network will use to resolve potential disagreement between/among network members.
- Strategies for the involvement of the District Health Council(s) and the Community Care Access Centre(s) in network planning activities.

The report should also contain descriptions of the processes developed by the Network for:

- Overall strategic planning for the area served by the network.
- Planning for and siting of new programs and services.
- Planning for linked or shared clinical or administrative information systems to achieve coordination of services and continuity of patient care.

The final plan developed by the network is expected to address the goals and objectives and the Tasks (Terms of Reference) outlined in Section D.. The document should be between 20 to 30 pages long and should follow the template guide contained in Appendix 5. The plan will be reviewed in the context of how the network intends to address the task (terms of reference) outlined.

Appendix 1: Northeast Network #13



Appendix 2

List of Rural and Northern Networks
Health Services Restructuring Commission

Network
Network 1: (Simcoe/Muskoka) South Muskoka Memorial Hospital, BRACEBRIDGE Huntsville District Memorial Hospital, HUNTSVILLE Royal Victoria Hospital, BARRIE Collingwood General and Marine Hospital, COLLINGWOOD Huronia District Hospital, MIDLAND Orillia Soldiers' Memorial Hospital, ORILLIA Penetanguishene General Hospital, PENETANGUISHENE Penetanguishene Mental Health Centre, PENETANGUISHENE
Network 2: (Grey/ Bruce) Grey Bruce Health Services, OWEN SOUND South Bruce Grey Health Centre, KINCARDINE Hanover and District Hospital, HANOVER
Network 3: (Wellington) Groves Memorial, FERGUS Louise Marshall Hospital, MOUNT FOREST Guelph General Hospital, GUELPH St. Joseph's Hospital and Home, GUELPH The Homewood Health Centre, GUELPH Palmerston and District Hospital, PALMERSTON
Network 4: (Haldimand / Hamilton) Haldimand War Memorial, DUNNVILLE West Haldimand General Hospital, HAGERSVILLE Hamilton Health Sciences Corporation, HAMILTON

Network
Network 5: (Thames Valley) St. Thomas-Elgin General Hospital, ST. THOMAS Strathroy Middlesex General Hospital, STRATHROY Woodstock General Hospital, WOODSTOCK Alexandra Hospital, INGERSOLL Tillsonburg District Memorial Hospital, TILLSONBURG Four Counties Health Services, NEWBURY London Health Sciences Centre, LONDON St. Joseph's Health Centre, LONDON
Network 6: (Nipissing / Timiskaming) Englehart and District Hospital, ENGLEHART Mattawa General Hospital, MATTAWA West Nipissing General Hospital, STURGEON FALLS Temiskaming Hospital, NEW LISKEARD North Bay General, NORTH BAY
Network 7a: (West Ottawa Valley) Almonte General Hospital, ALMONTE Arnprior and District Hospital, ARNPRIOR Carleton Place and District Hospital, CARLETON PLACE Queensway-Carleton Hospital, NEPEAN Kemptville and District Hospital, KEMPVILLE Perth and Smith Falls District Hospital, SMITHS FALLS
Network 7b: (East Ottawa Valley) Hawkesbury General Hospital, HAWKESBURY Winchester and District Memorial Hospital, WINCHESTER The Ottawa Hospital, OTTAWA
Network 8: (West Champlain) Deep River District Hospital, DEEP RIVER Renfrew Victoria Hospital, RENFREW St. Francis Memorial, BARRY'S BAY Pembroke General, PEMBROKE

Network
Network 9: (West Algoma) North Algoma Health Organization (Lady Dunn General), WAWA Sault Ste. Marie General Hospital, SAULT STE. MARIE Plummer Memorial Hospital, SAULT STE. MARIE Thessalon Hospital, THESSALON Matthews Memorial, RICHARDS LANDING Hornepayne Community Hospital, HORNEPAYNE
Network 10: (Huron/Perth) Alexandra Marine & General Hospital, GODERICH Clinton Public Hospital, CLINTON Listowel Memorial Hospital, LISTOWEL Seaforth Community Hospital, SEAFORTH South Huron Hospital, EXETER Stratford General Hospital, STRATFORD St. Mary's Memorial Hospital, ST. MARY'S Wingham & District Hospital, WINGHAM
Network 11: (Sudbury Area) St. Joseph's Health Centre, BLIND RIVER Espanola General Hospital, ESPANOLA Manitoulin Health Centre, LITTLE CURRENT St. Joseph's General Hospital, ELLIOT LAKE Sudbury Regional Hospital, SUDBURY West Parry Sound Health Centre, PARRY SOUND
Network 12: (Northwest) Nipigon District Memorial Hospital, NIPIGON Geraldton District Hospital, GERALDTON Manitouwadge General Hospital, MANITOUWADGE Wilson Memorial General Hospital, MARATHON McCausland Hospital, TERRACE BAY Thunder Bay Regional Hospital, THUNDER BAY St. Joseph's Care Group, THUNDER BAY

Network
Network 13: (Northeast) Anson General Hospital, IROQUOIS FALLS Bingham Memorial Hospital, MATHESON Chapleau Health Services, CHAPLEAU Kirkland and District Hospital, KIRKLAND LAKE Lady Minto Hospital, COCHRANE Notre Dame General, HEARST Sensenbrenner Hospital, KAPUSKASING Smooth Rock Falls General, SMOOTH ROCK FALLS Timmins and District Hospital, TIMMINS
Network 14: (Northwest) Thunder Bay Regional Hospital, THUNDER BAY Lake of the Woods District Hospital, KENORA Riverside Health Care Facilities, FORT FRANCES Dryden District General Hospital, DRYDEN Red Lake Margaret Cochenour Memorial Hospital, RED LAKE Sioux Lookout District Health Centre, SIOUX LOOKOUT Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital, SIOUX LOOKOUT Atikokan General Hospital, ATIKOKAN ***St. Joseph's Care Group, THUNDER BAY***
Network 15: (Alliston/Newmarket) Stevenson Memorial Hospital, ALLISTON York County Hospital, NEWMARKET
Network 16: (Cornwall Area) Glengarry Memorial Hospital, ALEXANDRIA Cornwall General Hospital, CORNWALL Hotel Dieu, CORNWALL
Network 17: (Brant / Norfolk) Norfolk General Hospital, SIMCOE Brantford General Hospital, BRANTFORD Willett General Hospital, PARIS
Network 18: (Dufferin / Northwest GTA) Dufferin-Caledon Health Care Corporation, ORANGEVILLE Northwest GTA Hospital Corporation, BRAMPTON

Appendix 3

Examples of Excellence in Primary Medical Care as Provided by the Ontario College of Family Physicians

The HSRC received a brief entitled *Examples of Excellence in Primary Medical Care* from the Ontario College of Family Physicians outlining some primary care models in Ontario. Some examples cited in the brief include:

- Sioux Lookout: Small Community with a Hospital
- Thames Valley: Small Community without a Hospital
- North Muskoka / East Parry Sound: Larger Community with Regional Integration of Services
- Prescott-Russell: Hospital-based model in Rural Eastern Ontario

For further information contact:

Dr. Walter Rosser, President
Ontario College of Family Physicians

tel: (416) 867-9646
fax: (416) 867-9990
e-mail: ***ocpf@cfpc.ca***

Appendix 4

Organizational Models and Definitions

Amalgamation

Working Definition

- Two or more separate hospital corporations joining together and continuing as one corporation in accordance with the provisions of the *Corporations Act* and the *Public Hospitals Act*.

Essential Elements of Hospital Amalgamation

- Results in a corporate entity (permanent structure)
- Must be full compliance with provisions of *Corporations Act* in order to amalgamate
- Must receive approval of Minister of Health, Public Guardian and Trustee and Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Relations
- Can result in one corporation absorbing the other or in the emergence of a merged corporation with new objects, arising out of the amalgamating corporation.

Subsidiary Governance Model

Subsidiary governance is built on models more prevalent in the private sector, but is quite consistent with the legal requirements of the Public Hospitals Act and other applicable Ontario legislation. A public hospital may carry on some of its activities through a subsidiary corporation, whether the subsidiary is incorporated as a non-share capital corporation under the *Corporations Act* (Ontario), under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) (OBCA), the *Canada Business Corporations Act* (CBCA) or under other statutes.

In order for the subsidiary to be organized as a non-share capital corporation the *Corporations Act* provides that the subsidiary must have "objects that are of a patriotic, religious, philanthropic, charitable, educational, agricultural, scientific, artistic, social, professional, fraternal, sporting or athletic nature or that are of any other useful nature."[9] The impetus to create a subsidiary structure must be a compelling policy requirement for separate but related governance.

The subsidiary facility can have its own budget and operations separated from the parent hospital by agreement and bylaws of the parent hospital. It is a basic principle of corporate law that the board of directors of a subsidiary owes fiduciary duties to the subsidiary, and not to the parent corporation which controls the subsidiary. Therefore, the subsidiary boards of directors can represent the interests of the particular community on the subsidiary board. The drawbacks to the creation of subsidiaries, which must be weighed against the benefits, relate to the sharing of the mission, goals and core values of the parent corporation. In program-specific subsidiaries the loyalty to the particular program may prove to be an impediment to the unity of focus of the parent corporation. In the context of

[9] *Corporations Act*

broad amalgamations of various organizations, the creation of subsidiaries may actually perpetuate the lack of a unified vision that the amalgamation was established to address. Such divided loyalties will always result in tensions and will require patient co-operation between the parent and subsidiary boards.

Subsidiaries must have real activities to govern and meaningful decisions to make. Actual decision-making authority must be delegated from the parent corporation to the subsidiary. If their decision-making is restricted to inconsequential aspects of governance, the question of why the subsidiaries were created in the first instance must be addressed.

Standing Committee Model

If policy reasons exist for preserving particular foci respecting local or special interests, then the governance model created must facilitate the continuing focus on these issues. In the case of smaller hospitals or particular services or clinical programs, fears of attrition of resources to other missions or priorities of the corporation or lack of attention to the interests of the particular community or program area are real. To address the particular requirements of these communities or programs there are mechanisms other than the creation of subsidiary corporations that will guarantee these interests a voice at the board of the amalgamated hospital, ensuring their unique service needs are addressed. The "board committee" mechanism is one such option.

Alliance Agreement

Working Definition

- When two or more hospitals agree by contract to combine funding and management, clinical and/or support services in order to enhance quality and improve the delivery of hospital services through consolidation, without creating a corporation.

Essential Elements of an Alliance Agreement

- the purpose and scope of the alliance
- where its principal office will be located
- the term i.e., duration of the agreement
- the amount of any capital contributions to the alliance by each participant
- accounting procedures and financial and other records
- dissolution and liquidation
- dispute resolution mechanisms
- management of the alliance, including who has decision-making authority and the duties of each participant

Joint (Executive) Committees (JEC)

Working Definition

- An overarching body comprising representatives of the governing boards of two or more participating hospitals, that has authority to make decisions relating to the

operations of the participating hospitals in order to facilitate integration and linkages among hospitals, the services they provide, the programs they operate and their clinical, professional and administrative personnel.

Essential Elements of JEC

- Participating hospitals continue to exist as autonomous entities, subject to delegation of certain authority to JEC's
- Explicit delegation of decision-making authority related to specific issues by the governing boards of the JEC
- Relationship should be created by way of written agreement/contract and ideally should set out by-laws or protocols with respect to conduct of affairs and operations of JEC, including accountability and reporting requirements with respect to governing boards.

Contract (Agreement)

Working Definition

- [Except when referring to an Alliance Agreement] the term contract should be used to refer to a written, legally enforceable document setting out the nature of the [integrated] relationship between two or more hospitals, including the contractual rights and duties of each party and any remedies and penalties for breach of such duties.

Essential Elements of a Contract/Agreement

- Meet legal test for valid contract e.g., offer, acceptance, consideration, consensus
- Set out exact nature of contractual rights and duties of each party as well as remedies and penalties for breach thereof

Management/Admin Contract

- A contract between two or more hospitals, setting out the contractual rights and duties of each party relating to shared or integrated administrative and/or management personnel and/or services, including, without limitation, the CEO, the management team, information technology and professional personnel and/or services.

Support Services Contract

- A contract between two or more hospitals, setting out the contractual rights and duties of each party relating to shared or integrated support personnel and/or services, including, without limitation, security, purchasing, housekeeping, food services and laundry personnel and/or services, but excluding laboratory services.

Clinical Services Contract

- A contract between two or more hospitals, setting out the contractual rights and duties of each party relating to shared or integrated clinical personnel and/or services, including, without limitation, medical, dental, nursing, psychology, social work, pharmacy, occupational therapy and physiotherapy personnel and/or services.

APPENDIX 5

RURAL/NORTHERN HOSPITAL RESTRUCTURING
REPORT TO THE HEALTH SERVICES RESTRUCTURING COMMISSION
September 20, 1999

1. One report shall be submitted on behalf of the network. The report shall conform to the following:

- The title page shall include the full legal name of the organization, and the name, full address, postal code, telephone and fax number of the person with whom the Commission may correspond;
- A summary not exceeding 350 words shall be included, setting-out the significant points that are addressed in the submission;
- The following specifications shall be observed:
  - *Font: 12 point*
  - *Page size: 8-1/2" X 11", single-sided*
  - *Margins: 1 inch on all sides*
  - *Line spacing: 1-1/2*
  - *Maximum pages: 30 including summary and appendices; plus title page*
  - *No of copies: 5 to be submitted*
  - *The report should be signed by the Board Chairs of the Network hospitals.*

The body of the report should contain five sections.

Section I: Introduction

This section will include a statement of the vision, mission and core values of the network.

Section II: Organizational arrangements/linkages of the network

Section II should describe the organizational arrangements and linkages between the hospitals. The intent is to determine how the network has addressed the tasks outlined in Section D of this report. The key tasks to be discussed in this section pertain to the following:

- *To ensure that appropriate organizational processes and structures are in place to facilitate further development of the networks.*
- *To clarify linkages and expectations between network participants with a focus on ensuring access to services at secondary referral centres.*

In some networks, there may be transitional or short-term arrangements made between hospitals as an interim measure. Therefore, this section should include the transitional or short term linkages and organizational processes that might be required as well as the longer term arrangements and processes that are planned.

Part A: Transitional/Short-Term Linkage Arrangements.

- Linkages and organizational processes among the members and with the secondary referral centre.
- Strategies to ensure access to tertiary/quaternary services.

Part B: Longer Term Arrangements/Linkages (timeframe)

- Linkages and organizational processes among the members and with the secondary referral centre.
- Strategies to ensure access to tertiary/quaternary services.

Section III: Sizing and Siting of Services

Section III should describe the sizing and siting of acute and non-acute services within the network. Section D of this report provides specific guidelines. The report needs to identify what decisions have been made by the network, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, regarding the sizing and siting of all services. The MoH will apply the HSRC acute care benchmarks to the secondary hospital (where appropriate) and will work with the networks to apply the non-acute benchmarks.

The network will use the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ontario Hospital Association (OHA) *Parameters and Benchmarks* to complete the sizing of acute services in the in rural hospitals.

The final siting of services can be summarized by completing the number of beds allocated to each hospital in each category, in the following table format:

Summary of Network Bed Allocation

Hospital	Acute	Subacute	Complex Continuing Care	Rehabilitation	Mental Health	TOTAL

Section IV: Progress and Plans Regarding Achievement of Tasks/Terms of Reference

This section should provide details on the Network progress-to-date and the long range plans of the Network regarding the points outlined below:

- Sharing of administration services.
- Sharing of support services.
- Establishing stronger clinical linkages & service clusters within the network.
- Developing standardized approaches to assess the quality of service provided among network members.
- Establishing common methods to monitor/improve utilization of hospital services.
- Developing common credentialling systems (including practice guidelines/clinical protocols).
- Developing mechanisms for peer review among the network's members.
- Development of a common strategic plan that will guide the development of a common operating plan.
- Strategies to address common or shared human resource issues.
- Strategies to address medical staff and other health professional recruitment and retention issues.
- Strategies to identify specific issues related to the practice of medicine in a rural community and a plan to address the identified issues.
- Mechanisms for shared or common health information systems.
- Mechanisms for the identification of new program needs and siting of services to meet the needs.
- Mechanisms to inform the community on program and service changes within the network.
- Strategies for the involvement of the District Health Council(s) and Community Care Access Centre(s) in network planning activities.
- A dispute resolution mechanism.

Opportunities that may exist by using the hospital infrastructure as a mechanism for:

- The establishment of multi-disciplinary group practice work teams within the network.
- Enhancement of training/ educational opportunities for the education of health professionals.
- Teleconferencing or distance education initiatives.
- Partnerships with other health providers and organizations in the network to provide a better continuum of care.

Section V: Specific Network Issues

Section V should describe particular issues that are a concern of the network. This may include, for example, issues related to delivery of services to specific populations; the role of specialty hospitals located within the network; plans for dealing with particular health issues specific to the network population; issues related to geography or distance, etc.